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# The Daily Colonist.

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VICTORIA B. C. THURSDAY APRIL 5 1900

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## The Prince Menaced.

**Boy Anarchist at Brussels Fires Two Shots at Prince of Wales.**

**His Royal Highness Travelling With Princess to Attend Birthday Party.**

**No Injury Sustained and the Boy Secured—Effect on the Queen's Visit.**

London, April 4.—The Prince and Princess of Wales started for Copenhagen this morning for the purpose of attending the celebration of King Christian's birthday, which occurs on April 5th.

Brussels, April 4.—The Prince of Wales was shot at as the train was leaving the northern railroad station, but the shots missed His Royal Highness.

The would-be assassin is a tinsmith named Sipido, a resident of Brussels, 16 years of age. His pockets were found to be full of anarchist literature. He fired two shots at the Prince of Wales. The Princess of Wales and others were in the car but no one was touched. When examined by the railroad station officials Sipido declared he intended to kill the Prince of Wales, that he didn't regret his act, and that he was ready to do it again if given a chance to do so.

Hearing the shots, the station master rushed to the scene and knocked down the would-be assassin's arm as he prepared to fire a third shot, and a number of persons threw themselves on the Prince's assailant. In the confusion a second man who was quite innocent was seized, roughly handled and beaten. After the Prince of Wales ascertained that the man who fired the shots had been arrested he declared himself and the Princess uninjured and the train started.

Intense excitement prevailed for the moment, as it was feared the Prince had been hit, the shots having been fired almost point blank. The railway carriage door was hastily thrown open, and great relief was felt when the Prince himself appeared at the window unhurt. Both the Prince and the Princess, however, had a very narrow escape.

The policeman on duty took Sipido in charge. The latter appeared proud of his exploit, and seemed quite calm. Sipido told the authorities that he lived in the Rue de la Forge, at Sainte Gilles, two miles south of Brussels.

The attack is condemned even at the labor headquarters here and at the Maison du Peuple, where the extreme anarchists meet, a leading member of the young socialists' guard was loud in his denunciation this evening of Sipido's action. Le Patriote, in a special edition, denounces the attempt as "cowardly and senseless," and says it will create general indignation, and the worst enemy of Belgium could not have dealt the country a fouler blow.

An eye witness says the train was already in motion and when the engineer heard the pistol shots, he shut off steam, applied the brakes and stopped the train. As the train re-started, after Sipido's arrest, the public loudly cheered the Prince who acknowledged the demonstration from the car window.

An examination of Sipido's revolver showed that four chambers had been discharged but that two of the cartridges had missed fire. The weapon is of the cheapest six-chamber description, such as is usually sold here for three and a half francs.

At the examination before the magistrate it was ascertained that Sipido had purchased a penny ticket in order to reach the departure platform, where he walked up and down a while at the same time that the Prince was promouncing. Persons who attended the Maison du Peuple yesterday, say they heard Sipido declare that if the Prince of Wales came to Brussels he ought to have a bullet in his head; and they also heard him offer to bet five francs that he would fire at the Prince. According to Le Patriote, some news of the views expressed at the meeting referred to was conveyed to the station master who had taken what he thought were extra precautions. Sipido appeared at the station in his best clothes, having explained to his father that he was going to seek employment.

The Prince of Wales appeared quite unaffected by the incident. He suggested that the culprit might not be treated too severely.

Sipido said he wanted to kill the Prince of Wales "because he caused thousands of men to be slaughtered in South Africa."

London, April 4.—A despatch announcing the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales was posted at the Mansion House this evening and attracted immense crowds, who expressed their feelings in alternately anathematizing the assailant and cheering the Prince. The Marquis of Salisbury on receipt of the news immediately telegraphed to the Prince of Wales congratulations on his escape, while the U. S. charge d'affaires, Mr. Henry White, who was calling on the British Premier, and minister of foreign affairs at the time, promptly repaired to Marlborough House and left his card there. At Marlborough House, General Sir Dighton M. Probyn, comptroller of the household of the Prince of Wales, said to a representative of the Associated Press that nothing had been received there beyond the mere statement of fact that an attempt had been made on the life of the Prince of Wales.

All the officials were greatly disturbed by the occurrence and the general view was that it must be connected in some way with the Transvaal, especially as the Prince of Wales has always been a favorite of the Government on the Continent and never before has been subjected to the slightest degree.

A high official remarked: "That settles the question of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Paris exposition."

Some fears are expressed as to the effect which the occurrence may have in Dublin. It was pointed out that such

attempts are contagious. On the other hand, those who are best acquainted with Ireland, contend that the only effect would be to increase the determination of the Irish that no untoward incident should mar the success of the Queen's visit.

The news of the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales was immediately telegraphed to Queen Victoria.

**NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.**  
Kettle River Railway Bill in the Balance—No Report on the Stumbles Mission.

Ottawa, April 4.—The fate of the Kettle River bill will be decided to-morrow. A vigorous lobby is in progress to-night. Sir Louis Davies told Col. Prior to-day that it is not the intention to publish a report on Officer Stumbles, who visited British Columbia last year. He also said it is not intended to place additional tide gauges in that province. The records of the two existing gauges have not been read for years.

Mr. Maxwell has left for home owing to the illness of his mother.

The Senate has adjourned until the 21st.

Dr. Borden told a deputation that mounted infantry corps will not be established in cities.

## Cecil Rhodes And Kekewich

**Diamond Magnate and Military Commander Were Barely on Speaking Terms.**

**Urgent Appeal to Roberts Seems to Have Hastened Relief of Kimberley.**

London, March 28.—The trouble between Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Col. Kekewich is now being fully told. It appears that the relations between the "empire-maker," and the Colonel commanding at Kimberley reached such a pass that Mr. Rhodes ordered the officer out of the house. The dispute is told in detail by the Kimberley correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

When Mr. Rhodes saw the danger to which the town and its inhabitants were exposed he came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for the facts of the case to be placed on record. He accordingly called the Mayor and a few leading citizens and in consultation with them drew up a representation which was duly forwarded to Col. Kekewich, accompanied by the request that he transmit it by telegraph to the high military authorities. The document said: "On behalf of the inhabitants of this town we respectfully desire to be informed whether there is any intention on your part to make an immediate effort for our relief," and went on to dilate upon the hardships the forty-five thousand people of the city were undergoing.

"Scoury is rampant among the natives, children owing to lack of proper food, dying in great numbers, and dysentery and typhoid are very prevalent," it said; "bread and horse flesh for a long time past have been the chief foods of the whites."

Later the officer commanding sent Mr. Rhodes a letter, informing him that the substance of his communication had been forwarded to Lord Roberts per telegraph to Enslin. Lord Roberts' reply was: "I beg you to represent to the Mayor and Mr. Rhodes as strongly as you possibly can the disastrous and humiliating effect of surrender after so prolonged and victorious a defence. Many days cannot possibly pass before Kimberley will be relieved, as we commence active operations to-morrow; future military operations depend in a large measure on your maintaining your position a very short time longer."

Mr. Rhodes was much annoyed at the suggestion that the thought of surrender had ever occurred, either to himself or to those associated with him in the representations which had been made, and when Roberts and Kitchener arrived in Kimberley, he took an early opportunity of disabusing their minds of so mischievous an impression.

It is to be regretted that the relations between Mr. Rhodes and Col. Kekewich could have been almost from the beginning of the siege, for reasons which it is impossible to discuss, almost uniformly unsatisfactory. Col. Kekewich treated Mr. Rhodes as a single civilian. On his part, Mr. Rhodes was intolerant of military routine, a little too inclined to expressing his opinions bluntly and brusquely. Still the fact remains that harmonious relations with the head of the De Beers company were absolutely essential to the smooth cooperation of the military staff with the civil population. They were barely on speaking terms till the siege was raised, and their accidental meeting shortly after General French's arrival gave rise to a most stormy scene.

Col. Kekewich, it appears, told Mr. Rhodes that he had come to see the General about arresting the editor of the Diamond Fields Advertiser. Mr. Rhodes replied warmly: "Then you had better arrest me, for I agree with every word he has written, and we ought to go to prison together. This led to a lively passage, which ended with Mr. Rhodes ordering Col. Kekewich to leave the house.

Subsequently Mr. Rhodes explained the reason of the article to Gen. French, who was quite satisfied, and declined point blank to act upon Col. Kekewich's suggestion. Since this incident Lord Methuen has arrived at Kimberley and taken over the post of administrator, while Col. Kekewich now commands the local troops."

## The Queen At Dublin.

**Her Majesty Makes Touching Reply to Mayor's Address of Welcome.**

**Much Affected by the Warmth of Welcome by the Irish Populace.**

**Citizens Wild With Delight Over the Success of Their Demonstration.**

Dublin, April 4.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in 39 years. The debarkation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11.30. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the lord lieutenant, Lord Cadogan, and staff greeted Her Majesty on her arrival at Kingstown. The journey from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before a huge, good-natured crowd. The Queen's progress from Kingstown to the vice-regal lodge was marked with great enthusiasm. There were no untoward incidents. At the entrance to the city she received an address of welcome and handed the Lord Mayor a reply, in which she said she had come to Ireland for rest and quiet, and that it gave her great gladness to return to the land of so many happy associations, whose soldiers had recently fought so gallantly. The following is Her Majesty's reply in full:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow-citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish domains. I come to this fair country to seek a change and rest, and to re-visit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband. I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the motherland of those brave sons who have recently distinguished themselves in the defence of my crown and empire with cheerful valor, as conspicuous now as ever in their glorious past. I pray that the Almighty God may ever bless and direct you in the high functions which you exercise, for the benefit of your fellow citizens."

The Queen appeared to be much affected by the warmth of her welcome. Mr. Burke, a son of the former city sword-bearer, took the place of Mr. James Egan, the sword-bearer who had refused to officiate, but the Lord Mayor himself handed the sword and keys to Her Majesty, who thanked them for the momentary prospect for the day. But it was soon over and the weather remained splendid. No sooner had the Queen arrived at the vice-regal lodge and lunched than she drove out again in Phoenix Park, being met by her self as wonderfully pleased with the reception, and as having suffered no fatigue. Dublin went wild with delight over the excellence with which all the arrangements were carried out. Not one black flag or disloyal object marked the line of march, and the popular enthusiasm buried all political feelings for the time.

Before landing, the Queen, who looked remarkably well, asked for a bunch of shamrocks. These were secured, and throughout the day she wore them pinned upon her breast.

The Duke of Abercorn, premier Peer of Ireland, with the rest of the Castle party, went to the vice-regal lodge after the royal party arrived, and wrote his name in the visiting book. He said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "It is the most wonderful, chivalrous and spontaneous exhibition I have ever seen, and I am immensely proud of being an Irishman. Neither the weather nor the crowds could have been more propitious. The demonstrations show that, despite all political differences, Ireland is a loyal portion of the Empire."

These sentiments are echoed by all the Irish nobility who are gathered in Dublin in numbers never seen before. From their pier at Kingstown to the Royal residence at Phoenix Park is about nine miles, and the entire distance, but there was practically no disturbance, the police and military preserving perfect order, with less efforts than would have been necessary in London.

Thanks to brisk wind and sunshine, the bunting had regained freshness after yesterday's soaking, and on the whole, the day's reception of the Queen by the Dublin people, their decorations surpassed those of the Jubilee in London was not without foundation.

A most interesting ceremony took place at the city limits, where an ancient gate and castle tower had been reproduced for the occasion. On the city side of the gate were the Lord Mayor and council in their scarlet robes, the mace-bearers in blue and silver and several hundred of the best known Irish ladies to whom were provided with seats on stands. The Royal Irish Fusiliers lined the road as a guard of honor while behind them were cordons of police, lanciers and militia.

Thousands of spectators eagerly awaited the coming of the Queen. Shortly before her arrival the pursuivant-at-arms, wearing a gorgeous coat of arms, walked up to the Lord Mayor and asked permission for the entrance of the Queen. Gravely, and in quantity, words of courtesy, the Lord Mayor granted the request. Back galloped the pursuivant-at-arms, the gate hanging behind him.

(Continued on Second Page.)











## The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

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Limited Liability.No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.  
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or  
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Six months ..... 1.50

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not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be  
accepted up to 9 p.m. at the business of-  
fice, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.  
For urgent advertising after 9 p.m. con-  
sult the night editor.

## THE WAR.

The transport of troops across Portu-  
guese territory from Beira is not quite  
as important now as it was a short  
time ago. It is rather surprising that  
advantage was not taken of this route  
some time ago so as to send a relief  
force to Mafeking. The distance from  
Beira to Salisbury, which is on the line  
of railway to the Cape, is approximately  
300 miles. There is no railway from  
Beira inland, but there is a telegraph  
line.Very little news has come through dur-  
ing the last two days, and everyone is  
a great deal at sea as to what is going on.  
The withdrawal of Gen. Coirville and Col.  
French from the country east of Bloem-  
fontein cannot be understood as an  
abandonment of any determined plan.  
The movement was probably only a  
temporary one and simply intended to  
keep that part of the country clear of  
the enemy, while the general advance  
was being arranged.No word has come from the western  
border for several days, and we have  
not been told what has become of Col.  
Drimmond's 3,000 men, with the pon-  
toon train, who started apparently for  
Mafeking about ten days ago, nor  
that other force which set out for  
Grikatown some two weeks ago, the  
movements of which the despatches said  
would be worth watching.The several columns that were mov-  
ing northward through the Free State  
to join Gen. Roberts have not been re-  
ported for several days.Perhaps the most significant piece of  
news is that Lady Roberts is going to  
Bloemfontein. This indicates that the  
way is perfectly clear and that her hus-  
band is in no wise disturbed by Kruger's  
threats, and also that he has too im-  
portant work in hand to permit him to  
leave the front.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The attempt upon the life of the  
Prince of Wales will evoke expressions  
of sympathy and indignation from every-  
one, except the comparatively few ill-  
conditioned people who are inspired by  
hatred for everything appertaining to  
royalty. It is difficult to believe that  
even among such there will be any other  
feeling than one of gratification that the  
would-be assassin's bullet missed its  
mark. The Prince of Wales has lived in  
the full glare of the "fierce light  
which beats about a throne" for nearly  
sixty years. He has not always es-  
caped criticism, and perhaps for some of  
it there may have been foundation; but  
not even his worst traducers have denied  
that he is anything other than a  
straightforward, honest-hearted, kindly  
thinking man, who does his duty with  
rare fidelity and good humor. On coun-  
less occasions he has displayed that  
greatest of all qualities in a prince, tact.  
His position is one of no small difficulty.  
It calls for peculiar qualities of mind  
and heart, and the fact that he is the  
most popular prince who ever held the  
title is the best proof that he possesses  
those qualities in an eminent degree.The Prince has been accustomed to  
mingle with the people in true democ-  
ratic fashion. Doubtless like many  
private individuals, he did not disdain  
precautions for his personal safety, but  
if he took them, no one was much the  
wiser. There need be no occasion for  
surprise that it was at Brussels that the  
attempt was made upon his life. Brus-  
sels is a hotbed of anarchists, and just  
now we suppose there are a good many  
Boer sympathizers among its population.  
But it is a comment upon national  
gratitude to think that in Belgium's  
capital—Belgium, whose very existence  
as an independent country is due to the  
guarantee of Great Britain—the heir to  
Britain's throne should have his life put  
in jeopardy by an assassin.We are sure that we voice the senti-  
ments of the people of this city and  
province when we express the heartiest  
thankfulness that His Royal Highness  
escaped without injury, and add the  
hope that he may be long spared to  
enjoy the esteem in which he is held by  
the people of his royal mother's Empire.  
"God Bless the Prince of Wales."

## THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

The visit of Her Most Gracious  
Majesty to Ireland is an event of much  
interest. Nearly forty years have  
rolled away since she last met her Irish  
subjects in their own home, forty event-  
ful years, to herself as well as to the  
nation. Her reception has been hearty;  
and we are confident that her presence  
in the Emerald Isle will do much good.  
There were those who thought that a  
visit to Dublin at this time might be at-  
tended with some measure of personal  
danger; but this we never believed.  
Even if it were, Her Majesty would not  
for such a reason shrink from doing her  
duty. She is known to possess pre-  
eminently that most regal of all quali-  
ties, courage, which is indeed a charac-  
teristic of the family from which she is  
descended.This visit to Dublin has and is intend-  
ed to have only one meaning. It is the  
highest recognition which the Empress-  
Queen can give of the loyal devotion of  
the Irish soldiers to the flag and Em-  
pire. When story after story came from  
South Africa of how the Irish regiments  
were nobly sustaining their traditions for  
dauntless valor and splendid loyalty,  
it came into the mind of the Queen that  
she would go to Ireland and there give  
the thanks of herself and people for the  
heroism of those to whom she had  
graciously given permission to wear the  
Shamrock. It was a woman's thought;  
for in all things the womanly side of  
Her Majesty's character stands out pre-  
eminent. There is something extremely  
touching about it. We read in the  
stories of chivalry how, when the fight-  
ing men came home from many a bloody  
field, the chieftain's wife and her  
maidens came out to meet them in token  
of their thankfulness. Many an artist  
has chosen such a scene for his skill,  
and depicted womanly youth and beauty  
greeting the battle-stained veterans from  
the castle gate. But the Queen does  
not wait for the heroes to come to her.  
She could not go to them, but she could  
go to their mothers, their wives, their  
sisters, their sweethearts and tell them  
how she, and how her people every-  
where, esteem the noble work done by  
their loved ones on veldt and kopje.  
The heart of a true woman inspired a  
womanly deed, and unless the world  
has all gone wrong, that simple deed  
will accomplish more than the eloquence  
of statesmen or the wisdom of legisla-  
tures.

## A CABINET OF CURIOS.

No. 1. Martin, Joseph; came from  
Manitoba, remarkable for his belliger-  
ency, being always in a row with some  
one; served the people, so he says, in his  
original habitat until he became obnox-  
ious to the powers that be, when he was  
paid \$15,000 or some such sum to clear  
out and let the dear people fight their  
own battles; has a marvellous faculty  
for putting his foot in it; can make more  
blunders in a given space of time than  
any other public man in Canada.No. 2. Yates, J. Stuart; native born;  
remarkable for nothing in particular.No. 3. Curtis, Smith; came from Mani-  
toba; deaf; never did anything worth  
talking about.No. 4. Beebe, George Washington;  
imported from the United States; deaf;  
cantankerous; has had no experience  
whatever in public life; ran for the office  
of reeve and was defeated; chief charac-  
teristic, lack of popularity.No. 5. Ryder, Colin S.; imported from  
Ontario; calls himself "Cheap John";  
ran for Mayor of Cumberland and was  
badly defeated; has been a clerk in a  
grocery store; ran a little shop, sold it,  
and came down looking for a job; has  
had no public experience that anybody  
knows of.In all seriousness, the infliction of such  
a cabinet upon the people of British Col-  
umbia is the grossest kind of an out-  
rage. And half the truth about it has  
not yet been told.

## MORE HYSTERICS.

It is a barren week that does not bring  
forth something to send the so-called  
metropolitan newspapers of the United  
States into hysterics. The casus belli  
at present is the fact that Gen. Cronje  
has been sent to St. Helena. This is  
described as something quite monstrous.  
It affords one more reason why the Brit-  
ish Empire should be wiped off the face  
of the earth. Why should this good and  
great person be sent to St. Helena? ask  
the hysterical folk in a variety of lan-  
guage and with much passion. "The  
United States did not keep any Spanish  
generals long in captivity" they say; and  
so on for column after column. We sup-  
pose that General Cronje has been sent  
to St. Helena because, being a prisoner  
of war and a very important one, it was  
desirable to keep him somewhere in  
safety until the war is over. He is not  
being punished for a crime, as the San  
Francisco Examiner says. He committed  
no crime. He has simply been a victim to  
the fortunes of war. When the war is  
over he will be set at liberty.So far as St. Helena goes, it is rather  
a comfortable sort of place for a prisoner  
of war to find himself. The island is  
not very large; but it is an attractive  
sort of place by nature. It is not es-  
pecially distinguished for social gaiety;  
but he must be a poor sort of a fellow  
who cannot spend a few months there in  
comfort. To be sure Napoleon died there;  
but more people die in their beds  
than anywhere else, yet we never heard  
this alleged as a reason why we shouldnot go to bed. It is true also that Na-  
poleon was very lonely and much worried  
by his few years' residence on the island;  
but Cronje is not Napoleon. The differ-  
ence between his home in the Trans-  
vaal and the accommodation which St.  
Helena will offer him will not be as great  
as between Fontainebleau and Longwood.  
Moreover, Napoleon was eaten up with  
a sense of his personal importance. He  
fancied every one to be in a conspiracy  
to put slights upon his dignity. It is  
only necessary to read the details of his  
life there to be surprised that there could  
be such infinite littleness of character of  
a man, who bade fair at one time to rule  
the world, and whom we are all agreed  
must be accorded a place among the  
earth's greatest sons. Cronje, on the  
other hand, will vex himself with no such  
harrassing thoughts. He will doubtless  
accept his short imprisonment with equa-  
nimity and return home when peace has  
been made, with a sound digestion and  
a clearer understanding of the relative  
proportions of all Boerdom and the Brit-  
ish Empire.

## THE FINANCE MINISTER.

The appointment of Mr. Ryder to the  
post of finance minister of this province  
cannot be justified by any conceivable  
reason. In all seriousness it raises a  
very grave question in everyone's mind.  
Taken in connection with his astonish-  
ing blunder about the British Columbia  
Southern grant, his absurd attack upon  
certain newspaper men who have op-  
posed him, and his very extraordinary  
conduct ever since he has been in public  
life in this province, it presents a prob-  
lem that is perfectly inexplicable, if we  
credit Mr. Martin with ordinary intelli-  
gence. To-day he is going to ask the  
Liberal party of this province to  
recognize him as their leader, and he  
expects them to accept as a minister to  
take charge of the finances of this pro-  
vince, an inexperienced young man, who  
has lately been running a little variety  
shop in a remote town and who was  
looking for a job of some kind when Mr.  
Martin encountered him. Does such an  
act as this indicate that Mr. Martin is  
in possession of ordinary sound judg-  
ment?Really the matter has assumed a very  
serious aspect. For several months the  
money of this province is to be subject  
to the control of a man who would find  
it difficult to secure employment with  
any firm for which he has recently  
worked, not because he is morally per-  
verted, but simply because of his utter  
lack of capacity. What can the Lieu-  
tenant-Governor be thinking of to per-  
mit such a thing?MISREPRESENTATION COR-  
RECTED.We must ask the Vancouver Province  
to correct its statement in regard to the  
effect of the suit against the New Van-  
couver Coal Company. Our contem-  
porary says that if the Coal Company's  
title is set aside the property will go to  
the Railway Company. This is so very  
inaccurate that, even allowing for the  
characteristic recklessness of the Pro-  
vince, the statement must have been made  
in ignorance of the facts. Following are  
the salient facts in this connection, which  
we state briefly, so that they can be  
readily grasped:The land which the government has  
attempted to convey by the letters patent  
to the New Vancouver Coal Company  
consists of several thousands of  
acres. The Railway Company claims only  
about 200 acres.The claim in the suit against the Coal  
Company is that the land under the har-  
bor belongs to the Province; the Railway  
Company claims that the 200 acres be-  
longed to the Dominion.If Mr. Martin's contention is right and  
the land belongs to the Province, then it  
never belonged to the Dominion, and if  
it never belonged to the Dominion, the  
Railway Company never had any title to it.If the government succeeds in its suit  
against the Coal Company, the claim of  
the Railway Company to the 200 acres  
will be jeopardized, if not wholly cut  
away.If the Province will ask any lawyer, or  
if it will simply look up the matter for  
itself, it will see that it is wholly wrong  
in saying that, if the Coal Company  
loses, the Railway Company will get the land.A petition is being circulated asking  
for the opening of Birdcage Walk so as  
to connect with Carr street, and it is  
proposed if this is done to call the  
thoroughfare to the Dallas road thus  
established "Government street south."  
We hope the project will be successful.  
There is now no direct thoroughfare to  
the beach. Menzies street is the near-  
est approach to it, and this is too nar-  
row after Simcoe street is passed, owing  
to the tramway having its line there.  
The proposed prolongation of Govern-  
ment street will give the most direct line  
to the Dallas road, and also will afford  
a better way of reaching Caledonia  
park and Beacon Hill park than is at  
present available.

## ASTHMA.

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont.,  
says: "I feel it my duty to recommend Dr.  
Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine  
as I had the asthma very bad; could get  
nothing to do me any good. A friend of  
mine persuaded me to try this remedy, as  
he had tried it, and it proved successful.  
I tried it and it cured me. I am thankful  
to-day to say I am a well woman through  
the use of this remedy. Family size 60 cents."Miss Gushy—Ah, professor, it was easy  
to see that your singing was from the  
heart!  
Prof. Von Growle—No, madame, I'd  
vroom der diaphragm. Der tones I see  
vroom ven der der heart iss—Chicago  
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vent a cold.

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## A SKETCH OF BULLER.

Relief of Ladysmith an Achievement  
Adding Much to His Mil-  
itary Credit.Though nothing can displace Lord  
Roberts from his position as the hero of  
the campaign in South Africa, so far as  
it has proceeded, undoubtedly Sir Red-  
vers Buller is the hero of the hour. His  
dogged determination in the face of  
difficulties which seemed well nigh in-  
surmountable, thoroughly merit the  
tribute paid to him yesterday from one  
end of the Empire to the other. It is  
only now being recognized how terrible  
was the task set him—a task which  
Continental military experts declared to  
be impossible—and to-day he has his re-  
ward. It is, therefore, a pleasure and  
a duty to recall once more, though most  
of our readers, his previous services to  
Queen and country. He comes, as all  
the world knows, of a famous West  
country stock, and, as so many of our  
country gentlemen are wont to do, he  
terminated to make the army his profes-  
sion. He was gazetted to the 60th  
Rifles when he was 19, and within two  
years smelt powder at the storming of  
the Taku forts in China, and returned  
home with a medal and two clasps.  
Then for ten years he endured the use-  
ful but somewhat monotonous routine  
imposed upon a regimental officer in  
times of peace. As captain of the 60th  
he had the good fortune to serve under  
the present Commander-in-Chief in the  
Red River expedition; so ably he con-  
ducted himself that the Sir Garnet Wolse-  
ley appointed him on his staff in the  
Ashantee war, which followed soon  
after. He occupied a similar position  
through the Kaffir and Zulu wars of  
1878-79, and it was here that he won  
the Victoria Cross. Here is the record,  
as given in the cold and formal language  
of the Gazette:"He assisted, while hotly pursued by  
the Zulus, in rescuing Capt. C. D'Arcy,  
of the Frontier Light Horse, who was  
retiring on foot, Col. Buller carrying  
him on his horse until he overtook the  
rear guard. On the same day and in the  
same circumstances he conveyed to a  
place of safety Lieut. C. Everitt, of  
the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse  
had been killed under him. Later on,  
in the same manner, Col. Buller saved a  
trooper of the Frontier Light Horse,  
who was completely exhausted and who  
otherwise would have been killed by  
the Zulus, who were within 80 yards of  
him."It was as chief of Wolseley's intelli-  
gence department that he took Gen-  
eral Buller across the desert in the  
famous night march from Kassassina to  
Tol-el-Kebir, which ended in the over-  
throw of Arabi. Later on he served  
with great distinction at El-Teb, and he  
saved the situation at the desperate little  
battle of Tannah. As Mr. Charles  
Lowie says in his most interesting book,  
"Our Greatest Living Soldiers,""Buller's square, composed of the 'Gay  
Gordons,' the Royal Irish, and the 60th  
Rifles, amongst the ranks of whom he  
had first won his spurs, had been as-  
sailed in the same furious manner as  
that of Darius, but had blown away all  
opposition to its advance, about 500  
yards on the right rear of its fellow-  
brigade, to whose support it now moved  
up, steady and machine-like, as it on  
parade. Encouraged by the splendid  
steadfastness of Buller's embattled men,  
Davis' disrupted square was quick to  
rally, and then the two brigades began  
to rain such an infernal fire of bullets  
on their savage foe that the latter were  
forced to break, and the day was won."In the first and—as it unhappily  
proved—abortive Soudan campaign, Bul-  
ler was again most conspicuous. When  
the gallant Stewart fell at Abu Klea,  
Buller, still chief of the staff, was sent  
to conduct the most difficult and dan-  
gerous retreat from Metemmelh to Korti.  
From that time to this Sir Redvers  
Buller had no field service. He suc-  
ceeded Lord Wolseley as adjutant-gen-  
eral, and subsequently, on the expira-  
tion of the Duke of Connaught's term  
of service, he took over the command  
at Aldershot. Of his recent exploits  
we need not speak, for they are too  
fresh in all our memories. This great  
tribute must, however, be paid to his  
influence over those who served with or  
under him, that never for one moment  
of his darkest fortunes in South Africa  
did his troops shake in their confidence  
in "Old Buller," as they affectionately  
call him.He is an absent-minded beggar,  
and is gone off to the moon, and  
his "art" is true to England to the core;  
but there's 'eaps of consolation  
for the ones 'e left at 'ome.  
For they know 'e canteen's stocked with  
Jesse Moore.

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from short ends of silks and are  
regular 25c. qualities. FRIDAY, 10c10 dozen Men's Outing Shirts, regular  
75 cents . FRIDAY, 50 cents each.25 dozen Men's Fine Double Thread  
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FRIDAY, 75 cents per suit.50 dozen Men's Medium Weight  
Socks, . FRIDAY, 2 pairs for 25 cts.18 Boys' 3 piece Tweed Suits, 27 to 32  
good quality, all one pattern,  
FRIDAY, \$3.25 per suit12 Boys' 3 piece Fancy Suits, will fit  
boys 3 to 8 years, . FRIDAY \$2.7560 Boys' Felt Hats, black, brown and  
fawn, regular 50c. . FRIDAY, 15cBoys' Heavy Cottonade Shirts, will  
stand hard wear. Special.  
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lot. Special . FRIDAY 35c. each18 dozen Men's Short Bosom White  
Shirts, regular \$1.25, . FRIDAY \$1New Shapes Men's Collars  
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## Strikes Ended By Arbitration

### Report of Satisfactory Working of Compulsory Law in New Zealand.

### Troubles of Long Standing Quickly Settled by the New Plan.

By Henry Demarest Lloyd in N. Y. Herald.

When I landed in New Zealand, in February, 1899, I found it, like the rest of the world, in the flooding tide of a new prosperity, the revenue of the government increasing, manufacturing extending, new enterprises starting, labor busy.

As always happens in a country so fortunate as to have workmen intelligent enough to know what is going on, there were here about this rising market and were striking everywhere for their share of it. They were demanding more wages, shorter hours, better conditions, or at least the restoration of advantages which had been taken from them during the preceding lean years.

I wanted to see a New Zealand strike and was taken to the New Zealand parliament house in Christ Church. This is a beautiful Gothic building, a New Zealand miniature of the British House of Commons. A table ran along the centre of the hall; on each side of it three or four men, the brighter talents and the better grooming of those on one side showing them to belong to a different class from those on the other, whose plain clothing and frowny faces bespoke them to be working men. They were busy in controversy, and between them, at the head of the table, in the white wig of an English chief justice, was a judge of the supreme court of New Zealand. On benches under the windows were newspaper reporters and a number of spectators, belonging evidently to the same classes of society as the men sitting beside each other at the table. I know a strike when I see it, for I have seen a good many, including the Pullman strike at Chicago.

This looked like no meeting of strikers I had ever seen. It looked like a court room. But it was both. For five years there has not been a strike or a lockout in New Zealand that has not been held in a court room.

This was my introduction to the compulsory arbitration law of New Zealand. Instead of being a scheme of visionaries, or Utopians, or theorists, it was forced upon the New Zealanders by the hard pressure of actual facts and by intolerable evils, in the paralysis of industry and the disturbance of peace, for which all other remedies have failed. The experiment was entered upon with the consent substantially of all parties in parliament, including some of the most successful business men in the colony. It is an experiment without parallel elsewhere in the world, and it is successful, has done lots of good and hurt nobody.

New Zealand had a terrible strike nine years ago, known as the maritime strike. It devastated the whole of Australasia. It was a war between classes, the only two classes practically which remain to be amalgamated in modern society. It spread from the shipping world, where it began, into a great circle of related industries. Merchants and their clerks drove drays loaded and unloaded merchandise, ship-owners and their sons and friends took the place of sailors and stokers; the country went to the edge of civil war. The New Zealand minister of labor, William Pember Reeves, set himself in the following year to find a remedy to prevent the recurrence of struggles not less terrible in the loss of lives than war itself. There had been a total of losses than war itself. There had been no compulsory arbitration anywhere to serve as a guide; there had been no public conciliation or arbitration in New Zealand itself to supply any precedent. But New Zealand did not waste any time in beginning where others had begun. It took up the evolution where the others had dropped it and carried it forward. It was characteristic of the country that the new opportunity found the new way fit for it.

The maritime strike was over, but other coming labor troubles clouded on the horizon, and, most threatening of these, a possible strike of the government employees on the railroad. This, as the minister of labor said to parliament, would be the greatest possible calamity that could befall. With the memory of the maritime strike before him and the other dangers threatening, the minister of labor set himself to study the most difficult labor problems. He investigated all that had been done in other countries—in England, France, Germany, the Australian colonies and the United States. The speeches in which he reported the results of his studies to parliament in introducing the bill which he framed stand to-day as the best study which has been made of arbitration and conciliation. He found that the experience of other countries, confined as it had been to voluntary conciliation and arbitration, was a record of failure wherever it was most important that it should succeed, and of success only when success

was comparatively of little consequence. Seldom had any great strike been settled or prevented by voluntary conciliation and arbitration—only the little ones.

He reviewed for parliament and the New Zealand public the three laws of Great Britain, passed in 1824, 1827 and 1872, all three dead letters on the statute book. The Conseils des Prud'hommes of France, which have had eighty years of practical working, are a valuable example of what may be done by state intervention in industrial matters, but they have not put an end to strikes.

Mr. Reeves submitted his first bill to parliament in 1892. It was offered again in 1893 and in 1894. Three times it passed the lower house before the upper house would allow it to become law. So convincingly had the minister of labor marshalled the results of his studies of conciliation and arbitration in other countries, and defended his main point that compulsion was indispensable, that the bill at last, in 1894, passed without change in its fundamental principles, and with the consent of the leader of the opposition and several of its most important members—a most unusual circumstance in a country where party spirit runs as high as it does in New Zealand.

The act has now been in operation five years, and with such general approval that recent amending acts have been passed almost without dissent. The law was regarded as an experiment—it is still regarded as an experiment by its author, and even by the judges of the arbitration court and by the country—but so far it has proved a workable experiment.

There has not been a strike of organized labor, with one insignificant exception, since the law was passed. It has banished all the labor troubles brought under its cognizance. The courts have been constantly strengthening themselves and the acts by their administration of it. Capital has not fled, but on the contrary, industries of all kinds have been flourishing as never before. There have been a few attempts to evade or disregard the provisions of the law; these the judges have proved themselves fully able to control and punish. Although the decisions have almost all been in favor of the men, because it is a time of prosperity and their demands have been made on a rising market, the employers have found no serious embarrassment in complying with them, and some of the employers are the strongest supporters of the measure.

The compulsory arbitration law is not complicated. Its main points are:

It applies only to industries in which there are trade unions.

It does not prevent private conciliation or arbitration.

Conciliation is exhausted by the state before it resorts to arbitration.

If conciliation is unsuccessful the disputants must arbitrate.

Disobedience to the award may be punished or not at the discretion of the court.

The compulsory law is threefold:

Compulsory publicity; compulsory reference to a disinterested arbitrator—provided the disputants will not arbitrate voluntarily; compulsory obedience to the award.

It does not forbid nor prevent disputes, but makes the antagonists fight their battles in court according to a legal code instead of the ordinary "rules of war." There is no "making men work by law" and no "fixing wages by law." The law says only that if they work it must be without strikes or lockouts, and that if they cannot agree as to prices the decision shall be left to some impartial person and not fought out.

The state takes no initiative in setting arbitration in motion. The law acts only as one party or the other calls for it. It simply provides the law and the tribunal by which either party, employer or employee, may sue or be sued instead of striking or being struck.

No disputes can be considered except in trades where there are trade unions, and where these trade unions have registered under the law. This is, first, to save the court from being overwhelmed by a flood of petty matters, and, second, because the disputes that threaten the peace and prosperity of society come from organized, not unorganized, labor.

There are two kinds of tribunals: Boards of conciliation and a court of arbitration, and in both the workingmen and the employers are equally represented by men of their own choice. There is a board of conciliation in every "industrial district," and the country is divided into as many industrial districts by the governor-general as seems advisable. There is but one court of arbitration for the whole country.

The boards of conciliation have four to six members, and are chosen every three years in each district by elections held separately by the associations of employers and the associations of employees. The boards on organization elect as chairman an outsider, "some impartial person, and" "willing to act." The chairman votes only in case of a tie.

The court of arbitration consists of three persons, who hold for three years, appointed by the governor-general, and of the three arbitrators one is chosen by the men and one from among men nominated by the capitalists. The third is a judge of the supreme court. This democratic representation of labor and capital insures to each throughout the proceedings that their interests are protected by men of their own class, familiar with the conditions of their life and industry.

Neither board nor court intervenes in any dispute of its own motion, but, like other courts, only when one of the parties or both appear before them. The compulsion in the law is not that the state itself compels the parties to arbitrate, but that if one desires to arbitrate instead of fighting, the state says the other must not fight, but arbitrate. The moment either side with a grievance, or any apprehension of a strike or lockout, summons the other before the board or court, it becomes a punishable offence for the workmen to stop work or the employer to close down. Both must keep on until the board or court has come to a final decision.

The court of arbitration is a court with ordinary and extraordinary powers. It can summon any party to a dispute which is before it to appear, and if he refuses, can proceed without him. It can enter and investigate any premises and question any persons there without warrant. It can permit any party who might appear to have a common interest in the matter to be "joined in the proceedings." It can receive such evidence as it thinks fit, "whether strictly legal evidence or not." It has the power of other magistrates to take evidence at a distance. None of its awards can be set aside for any formality; it is required that they be not framed in a technical manner. They cannot be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed or called in question by any court of judicature on any account whatsoever.

An award of the court settles wages or other conditions for two years, if it does not specify a shorter time. Any workman may stop work or employer may shut down during arbitration or after an award if he can show the court a good reason, but if he wants to resume during the life of the award he can do so only by obeying its terms. Violation of the award is not necessarily an offence. It is left to the court to decide whether it shall be punished or not, but of course the court does make such disobedience a punishable offence, and trifling with its decisions is likely to prove an expensive amusement. A penalty of \$2,500 may be imposed for violation of an award. No more can be laid on any party, and no more can be exacted under any award from all the parties to it, but should a business men's association, trust or monopoly, or a great trades union think to secure

permanent immunity for a continued violation of an award of the court it could be brought up before the court again and again and subjected to as many awards as necessary to make them good citizens. Such fines are enforceable in other courts as judgments, and if the property of a trades union or association of employers is not sufficient to pay the fine individual members are liable, but only to the amount of \$50 each.

It was more than a year before a case was tried under the act, but its influence was felt immediately. The act was passed in August, 1894, to go into effect in January, 1895.

The boot trade of New Zealand had been in continual ferment for many years, up to 1893, the year of the maritime strike. The relations between manufacturers and workmen had been of constant antagonism and dissatisfaction. Suspicion, ill-feeling and a strong sense of injustice had been engendered on both sides. Some solution of the difficulty came at last to be felt by all as a necessity. This feeling was increased by the fact given to everybody by seeing the country go to the verge of civil war in the maritime strike. One of the main causes of the friction and of the strikes which it caused had been the demand of the union that only unionists should be employed, and their insisting on "the custom of the trade" not to work with non-unionists. The Boot Makers' Union took the lead in opening the path to peace in 1891. They pressed the manufacturers to imitate them by joining together in association in order that then by conference they might find a basis for working with mutual concessions.

The outcome of this invitation from the bootmakers' trade union to the manufacturers of the colony was an acceptance, and a conference, which met in Wellington, the chief city of the colony. The conference resulted in agreement. The employers and the men established local and central boards of arbitration and conciliation, which members of both sides stood equally represented. They thus initiated the same procedure which the arbitration law afterward adopted.

But at this time manufacturers in Auckland, a very small minority of the whole trade, rebelled and would not abide by the results of the conference. What was known as the Auckland strike, an ugly, obstinate and expensive struggle, resulted and lasted about six months. The strike was won by a few rebellious manufacturers and they filled their shops with non-union boy labor. But their victory was dearly bought, for small factories started everywhere and competition became so keen that prices for their product dropped, and many of the manufacturers closed up their shops. The class of work turned out by the boy labor was inferior, because the boys did not learn the trade properly, and when their apprenticeship was finished worked for much less than able men journeymen, who suffered from uncertain employment and fluctuating wages.

These evils led to another conference after the strike, and an agreement was reached in 1892, which kept peace until 1895, having successfully arbitrated several disputes. Then followed a disagreement, owing to the manufacturers having promulgated a new and harsh schedule of wages, rules and conditions, changing the men's position perilously for the workers. The men refused to accept the new terms.

Another disastrous strike would ordinarily have followed the action of the manufacturers when the agreement of 1892 expired in 1895. But in the meantime the compulsory arbitration law had come into effect, and the men, with the encouragement of many of the manufacturers, sided and weary with finding themselves back where they had been, after seven years of hard work to make strikes impossible, resolved to see if the new machinery of the state could not be used to put an end to this chronic war, and give them what they had failed to get by private effort—lasting peace.

Under the act the men could have called the manufacturers before the court of arbitration, but they wanted to come or not. But, perhaps because they thought a conciliatory tone was more becoming in appealing to a board of conciliation, they wrote their employers asking them if they would meet them before the board. The manufacturers assented.

The case went to the court of arbitration daily, the decisions of the court of conciliation being rejected by the workingmen. The court's award instructed the manufacturers to give union men employment in preference to non-union men, and this has since been followed generally by courts under the arbitration law, and has resulted in the fostering of trades unions.

The employer was expressly conceded "the fullest control over the management of his factory," with full liberty "to introduce machinery without notice," with no restrictions upon output or method of working. The hours were limited to not more than nine in one day, nor more than forty-eight in a week. Extra pay for overtime was given. The number of apprentices in each department was definitely fixed. Ten dollars a week was established as the lowest rate to be paid. "The minimum wage" this is called.

To prevent sweating, it was required that the work should be done in the workshops. This settlement was achieved with average justice to all concerned, because, for one reason, the parties to the dispute had had to make public all the conditions of their industry, and to have them attested by witnesses and experts, handled in the ways usual in the courts.

At the end of a year another dispute arose. The bootmakers demanded that "employers shall employ members of the New Zealand Federation of Bootmakers' Union in preference to non-members, provided there are members of the union who are equally qualified with non-members to perform the particular work required to be done, and are ready and willing to undertake it."

The employers demanded that "employers shall not discriminate between members and non-members of the New Zealand Boot Trade Union and non-members."

The court made its decision in the exact language of the employees. This time it made its award binding for two years, the full limit allowed, until September, 1900. For six years, then, from September, 1894, until September, 1900, the manufacturers and the men in the boot trade will have been enabled, notwithstanding many serious differences, many of them still existing, to go on working. For six years they will have had no strikes, no lockouts; there will have been no unexpected demands by the men, no sudden cuts by the masters. These six years have been years of constant dispute, but there has not been one day of idleness, not one day of loss, not one blow struck. Both sides are still contending, but they continue to work and are prosperous.

When the two years' period expires, in 1900, the same peaceful means of settlement will be at the disposal of both sides, and both will no doubt, as they have already done, decline conciliation and choose compulsory arbitration, because it is compulsory and guarantees finality and certainty and equal conditions for all.

POINTS OF THE LAW. It applies only to industries in which there are trades unions. It does not prevent private conciliation or arbitration.

If conciliation is unsuccessful the disputants must arbitrate.

Disobedience of the award may be punished or not, at the discretion of the court.

The compulsion of the law is threefold—compulsory publicity; compulsory reference to a disinterested arbitrator, provided the

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disputants will not arbitrate voluntarily; compulsory obedience to the award.

It does not forbid nor prevent disputes, but makes the antagonists fight their battles in court according to a legal code instead of the ordinary "rules of war." There is no "making men work by law" and no "fixing wages by law." The law says only that if they work it must be without strikes or lockouts, and if they cannot agree as to prices the decision shall be left to some impartial person, and not fought out.

The state takes no initiative in setting arbitration in motion. The law acts only as one party or the other calls for it. It simply provides the law and the tribunal by which either party, employer or employee, may sue and be sued instead of striking or being struck.

No disputes can be considered except in trades where there are trade unions, and only where these trade unions have registered under the law. This is, first, to save the court from being overwhelmed by a flood of petty matters, and, second, because the disputes that threaten the peace and prosperity of society come from organized, not unorganized, labor.

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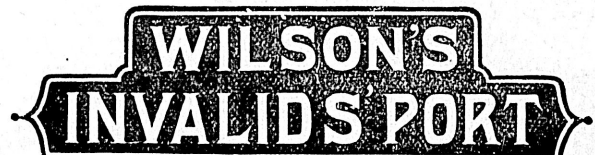
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